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# VEGETABLE SITUATION



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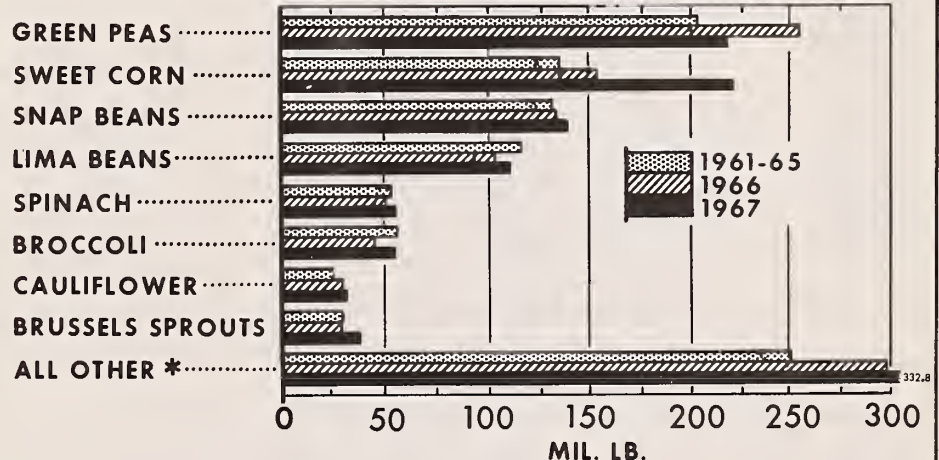
FEBRUARY 1967

Supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1, 1967, were a record large 1.2 billion pounds--a tenth more than a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of green peas were down from the burdensome levels of a year earlier. But stocks of all other major items were up, with especially big increases in stocks of carrots and sweet corn.

Partly because of tight supplies of competing canned vegetables, market demand for frozen vegetables has been strong. Disappearance is running considerably higher than last season, and prices for most items are holding close to the high levels of a year earlier. Sweet corn is the main exception. With record high supplies, prices are down sharply.

## FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



\* EXCLUDES POTATOES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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### IN THIS ISSUE

WINTER PROSPECTS FOR FRESH  
AND PROCESSED VEGETABLES

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966	Indi-	Average	1966	Indi-	Average	1966	Indi-
	1961-65		cated	1961-65		cated	1961-65		cated
			1967			1967			1967
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	8,480	8,900	9,500	62	75	70	528	668	665
Beans, lima	340	200	200	26	25	25	9	5	5
Beans, snap	18,080	16,300	15,200	34	28	35	621	456	532
Beets	1,820	1,800	1,800	93	85	90	169	153	162
Broccoli 1/	3,160	2,780	3,560	38	41	35	122	114	123
Cabbage 1/	42,700	38,800	41,200	154	174	164	6,532	6,748	6,758
Carrots 1/	39,740	34,700	38,100	145	153	146	5,728	5,294	5,547
Cauliflower 1/	2,370	2,100	2,100	63	60	57	148	126	120
Celery 1/	9,850	11,150	11,800	472	447	460	4,646	4,981	5,434
Corn, sweet	7,700	7,500	8,200	59	50	60	461	375	492
Cucumbers	1,820	1,900	1,600	69	95	70	125	180	112
Eggplant	670	550	500	179	200	180	119	110	90
Escarole	6,640	8,100	7,000	109	100	105	718	810	735
Kale 1/	1,580	1,300	1,100	64	60	65	102	78	72
Lettuce	68,780	70,600	77,100	165	175	167	11,350	12,372	12,907
Peppers, green 1/	5,660	7,000	7,000	118	85	120	663	595	840
Shallots	580	500	450	28	30	32	16	15	14
Spinach	8,390	8,100	7,600	53	47	51	446	379	388
Tomatoes	17,360	16,300	14,000	187	180	185	3,232	2,934	2,590
Total	245,720	238,580	248,010	145	153	152	35,735	36,393	37,586
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	143,830	130,860	129,510	25	26	--	3,625	3,426	--
Cabbage 1/ 2/	12,250	11,750	11,000	141	143	--	1,725	1,682	--
Onions 1/	22,420	16,300	21,500	133	95	--	2,993	1,548	--
Early	7,110	6,980	8,550	266	299	--	1,863	2,087	--
Late 2/	73,300	71,600	68,000	134	161	--	9,838	11,548	--
Watermelons									
Late 2/									
Total Spring to date	258,910	237,490	238,560	77	85	--	20,044	20,291	--
Winter and Spring to date	504,630	476,070	486,570	111	119	--	55,779	56,684	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1967 prospective acreage.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 25, 1967

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### SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables this winter are expected to total slightly larger than last year. Acreage of many items is up from a year earlier, and increased production is in prospect for snap beans, sweet corn, celery, lettuce, carrots, and peppers. Winter output of cabbage is about the same as in 1966; tomato production is down substantially. Storage stocks of onions are light.

With total supplies larger, prices for most fresh vegetables are expected to average materially below year-earlier levels.

Canned vegetable supplies for marketing into mid-1967 appear to be about the same as a year earlier but moderately below average. Stocks of sweet corn, pickles, and several tomato products are larger than a year ago, but supplies of other major items are smaller. Although there are smaller stocks of frozen peas, supplies of other frozen vegetables are larger than a year earlier, with frozen sweet corn in particularly large supply.

Prices for canned and frozen vegetables are generally expected to remain near present levels, with no important changes likely until late summer.

Potato supplies into mid-spring are a little smaller than the record supply of a year earlier. January 1 storage stocks were 124.9 million hundred-weight, a fraction below those in 1966. Winter production, a small part of the total supply, is off substantially. With food use about the same as a year ago and storage losses above normal, disappearance is at a record rate. Prices are materially above a year ago. Intentions reports indicate little change from last year in early spring plantings, but late spring acreage may be down 9 percent.

Due to reduced output in 1966, supplies of sweetpotatoes available for marketing the next 4 to 5 months are considerably smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Prices are sharply higher than a year ago. They probably will rise seasonally in coming months and average sharply above those of last year.

Dry edible bean supplies this season are much larger than last season and moderately above the recent 5 year average. Although domestic and export use of dry beans is expected to be well above last season, prices probably will continue under considerable pressure into summer. Prices to growers for 1966 crop beans are expected to average sharply below the high prices for the short 1965 crop.

Supplies of most varieties of dry peas are smaller than a year earlier. Partly because of a weaker export demand, however, prices are averaging moderately below those of last season.

#### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Highlights of 1966 Production and Prices

Growing conditions for fresh vegetables and melons generally were favorable in California last year. Plantings in that State, which typically accounts for nearly a third of the total U.S. fresh tonnage, were a little larger than a year earlier, and output was up 6 percent.

However, vegetable production in most other major areas was hampered by bad weather. A mid-winter freeze in Florida damaged tender items and also resulted in harvest overlaps during the spring. Excessive rainfall severely curtailed planting and development of winter and spring crops in south Texas. Although later seasonal crops fared better, the State's total output was a fifth smaller than in 1965. Vegetables throughout the northern tier of States suffered because of a late spring freeze and a hot, dry summer. Output in the North Atlantic region (mainly New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) was 17 percent smaller than a year earlier. Combined production in the North Central States was off 11 percent.

Overall, more broccoli, carrots, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, escarole, and artichokes were produced in 1966 compared with 1965, but output of all other vegetables was smaller. Seasonally, production was up a little over a year earlier during the spring but smaller during all other seasons. Total commercial production was 2 percent less than in 1965.

Marketing problems developed for a number of fresh vegetables during the spring of 1966. Although increased output was partly responsible, much of the difficulty stemmed from distorted harvest schedules, particularly in Florida. Important quantities of a number of Florida's spring crops were not harvested because of economic factors. Relatively low prices also occasionally prevailed for large fall-crop supplies of several items, especially lettuce, carrots, and celery.



For the year as a whole, however, prices averaged high, and total value of fresh market vegetables amounted to \$1 billion--up 11 percent from a year earlier and the highest ever. Lettuce crop value totaled \$32 million more than in 1965. Celery value was up \$7 million; carrots, \$11 million; and cabbage, \$16 million. Because of a near-failure of the early-spring crop in Texas and a substantial drop in late-summer tonnage, markets for 1966-crop onions were strong all year. Total onion crop value is estimated \$26 million above a year earlier. Though a little below the record in 1965, value of the fresh tomato crop was nearly a fifth above the 1960-64 average.

Prices for melons were relatively low during the spring, because of large supplies of watermelons and disrupted harvest schedules for cantaloups. But markets for all melons strengthened materially as harvest of below average summer crops got underway. Total cash value of watermelons was up \$4.7 million from 1965. Value of the cantaloup crop was up \$6.1 million.

#### Winter Supplies Moderately Larger than a Year Earlier

Supplies of most fresh vegetables during February-March this year likely will be larger than a year earlier. Although progress of some items may have been retarded by early winter cold spells, no serious damage has yet appeared. Growing conditions through mid-January have been good in Florida, south Texas, and California--the source of our winter supplies. Because of more acreage, supplies of celery are expected to be up substantially, and indicated lettuce production is up moderately. There also likely will be more snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, and peppers this winter than last. Total winter output of tomatoes will be smaller, due to poor growing weather last fall. Because weather also curtailed onion production last year, current storage supplies of that commodity are light.

Harvest will be seasonally active in all winter crop areas in coming weeks. Barring major weather problems, prices for most vegetables likely will average well below the high prices that prevailed in late winter last year.

During the next several months, supplies of domestically grown vegetables will be supplemented by imports, mainly from Mexico. As a result of high prices the last few years, Mexico's vegetable acreage has been rising sharply. A further increase in acreage is reported for this season in those areas catering to the export market, with plantings of peppers, snap beans, squash, and eggplant up sharply. Tomato acreage may total about the same as a year earlier, but with fewer acres in ground-type plantings and many more in the higher yielding cherry and pole types. Although the volume of vegetables moving into the United States will be influenced somewhat by U.S. prices, total imports this season are expected to exceed last year's record volume.

#### Prospects for Principal Items

Celery: Supplies of celery this winter probably will be substantially larger than both last year and average. California accounts for all of the expected increase. Growers have much more acreage this year, yields may average higher due to better weather, and estimated production is 28 percent above that

in 1966, and almost a fourth above average. Prospective tonnage in Florida is about the same as the big crop in 1966, with slightly lower yields expected to offset a little more acreage.

Shipments of celery so far this winter have been considerably heavier than a year earlier, and prices have been much lower. Prices f.o.b. south Florida shipping points averaged \$2.12 per 16-inch crate during the week ending January 21, compared with a moderate \$2.60 a year earlier. This year as last, marketing of Florida celery will be regulated under a Federal marketing order which enables the industry to control the State's volume of marketings. However, prices likely will remain well below year earlier levels as total supplies of celery increase seasonally during the next few months.

Lettuce: Total winter lettuce production probably will be moderately larger than last winter and substantially above average. Estimated output in Florida is down from 1966, because of less acreage and lower yields. There may be a slight gain in harvest volume in the Yuma, Arizona area, due to prospective better yields. And, although cold temperatures have been a problem, output in south Texas may be up considerably. But most of the prospective tonnage increase is in the desert areas of southern California, where acreage was expanded materially and estimated production is up 4 percent. Because of rain damage last fall, many acres in California's Imperial Valley were replanted. Consequently, the supply available for January marketing was down, but late winter marketings are expected to be relatively heavy, with the harvest remaining active longer than usual.

With large supplies available in fall and winter-crop areas, lettuce prices were at distress levels from late November into early winter. Markets strengthened during January when the Imperial Valley became the dominant source of supply, and frosts delayed harvests. However, considerable market pressure is expected during the next 4 to 6 weeks when the replanted acreage reaches the harvest stage. Prices probably will average sharply below the near record highs of a year earlier.

Cabbage: Total supplies of cabbage are smaller this winter than last, because of light storage holdings. January 1 stocks in New York, which typically account for 10 to 15 percent of early winter marketings, were less than half those of a year earlier. New winter crop production is expected to be about the same as the large output in 1966. With more acreage and expected higher yields than in 1966, California's output may be up 17 percent. More cabbage also is in prospect this year in Arizona, as a result of higher yields. However, though acreage also was increased in both Florida and Texas this year, indicated tonnage in both States is smaller than last year, due to lower prospective yields.

With cabbage marketings sharply below year earlier levels through the fall and early winter, markets have been strong. Prices f.o.b. south Florida shipping points averaged \$2.35 per crate during the week ending January 21, compared with a moderate \$1.46 a year earlier. While remaining storage supplies are limited, harvest in winter-crop areas will be at a seasonal peak the next few months. Volume likely will be up from recent levels, and prices are expected to average below the high prices of a year earlier.



Onions: Supplies of onions are the smallest in many years. The 1966 late summer crop, part of which was stored for later marketing, was down substantially from a year earlier but was still about average. However, because of record large sales, remaining supplies on January 1, 1967, were down to 4 million hundredweight--about a third below those of a year earlier and the smallest in more than a decade. Stocks were down most in the East, but holdings in both the central and western regions also were much smaller than a year earlier.

Because of reduced supplies and strong demand, prices for 1966-crop onions were high during most of the year. By early winter, prices at leading shipping points were 3 to 4 times above the depressed prices of a year earlier. With remaining stocks tight, markets likely will continue strong through the winter. The shortage of storage onions probably will strengthen markets well into spring. Onion acreage in south Texas for early spring harvest is sharply above a year ago (when abandonment due to weather was heavy), but moderately below the 5-year average. Low temperatures have occurred in several major areas this season, and although no damage was visible, such weather often later affects yields or quality. Harvest is expected to be underway in late March, with volume marketings during April.

Because of the strong U.S. market, imports are running much heavier than a year earlier. Mexico accounted for most of the volume through mid-January, but relatively large supplies from Chili are likely by late winter. U.S. exports will be nominal due to the reduced supply and high prices.

Partly in response to near-record prices the last 2 years, growers of onions for late spring harvest have reported intentions to increase plantings 22 percent over last year. Nearly all of the prospective increase would be in Arizona and California where the bulk of the crop is grown. With average yields, output would be up sharply from both last year and average.

Carrots: Supplies of carrots for winter marketing probably will be relatively light. Early January reports indicated production in Texas would be well above the unusually small volume harvested in 1965. However, the estimated output still is 8 percent below the 1961-65 average. Acreage is large, but prospective yields are low due to unfavorable early season weather and low temperatures during January. In California, winter acreage is off slightly from 1966, yields may be lower, and output likely will be down substantially.

Prices for carrots in early winter were below the high levels of a year earlier, but well above average for that time of year. Seasonally increasing supplies are likely during the next few months. However, with production below average, markets for fresh carrots are expected to continue strong into spring.

Tomatoes: Florida's winter tomato production on January 1 was estimated 12 percent smaller than in 1966. Acreage is down materially, more than offsetting expected higher yields. However, a considerable part of the decline in total winter output reflects especially light early season volume due to bad growing conditions. By mid-January, shipments out of Florida were running close to year earlier levels. Prices were relatively low, averaging \$3.94 per 40-lb.

carton of green tomatoes, 6x6 size, compared with \$4.88 a year earlier. Harvest of both "vine-ripe" and "mature-green" tomatoes is expected to remain active during February and March. Barring bad weather, marketings may be larger than a year earlier, when the harvest was sharply curtailed by a late January freeze.

U.S. grown supplies will be supplemented by imports, mostly from Mexico. Total tomato output in that country likely will be considerably larger than a year earlier. Heavy movement is expected during February and March.

#### VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

##### Processing Tonnage Up Moderately in 1966

Although many areas experienced severe production problems during the 1966 season, plantings of vegetables for processing were up considerably from a year earlier. Total commercial production amounted to 8.9 million tons, 5 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest since the record 9.3 million tons harvested in 1962. Increased production was realized for all items except green peas, snap beans, and cabbage for kraut. Output of peas was down materially from 1965, mainly because of a spring freeze. Snap bean production totaled a little less than a year earlier. Tonnage for freezing was record large, but output for canning was off 7 percent, mainly due to hot weather in the East. As a result of short supplies and high prices of open-market supplies, kraut cabbage production was down a fourth.

California's acreage of processing tomatoes was up sharply from the low level of a year earlier, yields were good, and output was up about a fourth. But tomato crops in the eastern two-thirds of the country were heavily damaged by weather; U.S. tonnage was only 3 percent larger than in 1965. Primarily because of more acreage, production of beets was up 9 percent over 1965; lima beans, 8 percent; and spinach, 19 percent. With acreage the largest in more than a decade, the output of cucumbers for pickles was sharply above a year earlier and record large. Freezing sweet corn output also reached a new high, while production for canning was up 14 percent.

California maintained its usual dominant lead in the production of processing vegetables, with 38 percent of the total volume. Wisconsin ranked second with 9 percent while Minnesota furnished 6 percent. Washington and Oregon accounted for 5 percent each. Total value of processing vegetables amounted to \$432 million, 6 percent more than in 1965. Most of the increase occurred in the Pacific Coast States (California, Washington, and Oregon), and reflected sharp increases in output in all three and moderately higher prices in the Northwest. Unit values in California averaged below the high levels in 1966. Total value of processing vegetables was up 4 percent in the Central States, mainly due to more volume and higher prices for peas, corn, and cucumbers. With production losses extensive in the Middle Atlantic States due to hot, dry weather, gross crop value in the East was below a year earlier.



Canned Vegetables

Pack Up Moderately in 1966: The total 1966 pack of canned vegetables probably was 4 to 5 percent larger than that in 1965. Packs of sweet corn, beets, carrots, and asparagus were up substantially, with sharper increases in packs of lima beans, pumpkin and squash, pickles, and spinach. Because of the increase in tomato production in California, packs of tomato paste, sauce, and puree also were much larger than in 1965. Among other tomato items, output of catsup and chili sauce was up moderately, but that of juice was down a little, and that of peeled tomatoes was down about a tenth. Canned packs of both snap beans and green peas were materially smaller than a year earlier, and the 1966 output of kraut was off about a fourth.

Most of the increase in the total canned pack in 1966 was offset by a relatively small carryover. Aggregate canned supplies for the 1966/67 marketing season were slightly larger than those available the previous season, but still the smallest since the early 1960's.

Remaining Supplies About the Same as a Year Ago: The market for canned vegetables was active during the fall of 1966, with indications that disappearance held close to the high rate of a year earlier. Thus, total supplies for marketing into mid-year appear to be about the same as a year ago. Supplies of beets, catsup, spinach, and carrots probably are about the same to a little smaller than in January 1966, while those of asparagus, snap beans, peas, sauerkraut, tomatoes, and tomato juice appear to be much smaller. Canned sweet corn and lima bean stocks are considerably above the low levels of last winter, although the supply of each is still below average. However, stocks of tomato paste, sauce, and puree may be the heaviest in several years.

Despite large supplies, markets for the tomato items--as for all other canned vegetables--are strong. F.o.b. cannery prices for every commodity are the same or above the high levels of a year earlier. And overall, prices are record high.

The movement of canned vegetables in coming months may be curtailed somewhat due to the reduced stocks in canners' warehouses and high prices. Nevertheless, aggregate carryover into the 1967 packing season likely will be down from a year earlier. Prices generally are expected to change little until new pack supplies become available in late summer.

Frozen Vegetables

Total Pack Up Slightly in 1966: Total pack of frozen vegetables in 1966 was only a little larger than that in 1965, with a decline in output of frozen peas nearly offsetting increases in most other items. The pack of green peas, at 375 million pounds, was 15 percent below the record output of a year earlier. In contrast, the spring spinach pack was record large, as was that of cut sweet corn. The asparagus pack was up 13 percent, and partial pack data, estimates of processed tonnage, and stock levels point to substantially larger packs of snap beans, baby lima beans, and carrots.



Remaining supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, are relatively large. Cold storage holdings on January 1 amounted to 1.2 billion pounds, a tenth above a year ago. Stocks of peas were materially below the burdensome levels of a year earlier, and those of Fordhook limas were off slightly. Supplies of all other leading items were larger than a year earlier.

Though supplies are above year earlier levels, the market for most frozen vegetables is strong. Prices for snap beans are down a little from the highs of last summer but sharply above average. Sweet corn prices are under heavy pressure, with markets for the institutional sizes especially weak. Prices for all other frozen vegetables are holding close to the high levels of a year earlier. Use of frozen vegetables during the first half of 1967 is expected to match or exceed that of a year earlier even though prices are relatively high. Carryovers into the 1967 packing season probably will be close to that of a year earlier.

Production Planning for 1967: Most of the acreage to be planted to processing vegetables in 1967 will be contracted during the next few months. The current tight supplies, high prices, and prospects for relatively small carryovers suggest that processors will plan to increase output this year.

To help growers and processors evaluate production and acreage requirements, the Department issues acreage-marketing guides for vegetables for commercial processing. The guides provide marketing information for major processing items, and recommend acreages needed to obtain adequate supplies. Guides for 1967 crops will be announced in February. Free copies will be available then from the Marketing Information Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

## POTATOES

### Review of 1966 Production and Price

Potato production in 1966 totaled 301 million hundredweight--4 percent larger than in 1965, and the largest of record. Though higher yields in a number of States were a contributing factor, the tonnage increase over a year earlier was primarily the result of increased acreage. High prices for recent potato crops stimulated a general expansion in 1966, and total plantings were up 5 percent. The U.S. average yield of 203 hundredweight per acre was below the record high of a year earlier but well above average.

Increased production was realized for all seasonal crops except the late-summer. Total winter crop output was up sharply, primarily because of an increase in California. Spring production was 6 percent larger than in 1965. While many areas reported larger spring crops, most of the increase occurred in Arizona and Baldwin County, Alabama, and some potatoes in both States were not marketed because of market conditions. Although dry weather was a major problem during the summer, early-summer tonnage was up materially, due to gains in Virginia and Texas. Late-summer production was off moderately, however, as high yields in the West failed to offset disappointing harvests in other regions.

The record fall crop was 3 percent larger than in 1965. Eastern output was up moderately, due to increases in Maine and New York. Because of drought in the Lake States and excessive rains in the Red River Valley, production in the Midwest was off 9 percent. Western regional production totaled 9 percent more than a year earlier, with all major States reporting increases. Fall harvest weather generally was favorable in all areas except Idaho where a freeze caused much damage.

Although potato supplies were large, markets were strong during much of 1966. From January into late May, prices for eastern grown potatoes were relatively high because of reduced storage stocks in the East and a strong demand for chipping and freezing stock. Markets for western potatoes were less buoyant, but prices held steady as processors maintained operations at a high rate. Potato prices dropped to distress levels as the big late spring and early-summer crops moved to market. But prices moved up as the harvest shifted into later areas and unfavorable weather created doubts regarding volume and quality. With production large and average prices relatively high, value of the 1966 potato crop is expected to total \$663 million.

#### Storage Supplies Large

January 1 storage stocks of fall-crop potatoes (which will furnish the bulk of marketings into mid-spring) amounted to 124.9 million hundredweight--only a shade below the record holdings of a year earlier. Stocks in the 8 Eastern States were 43.5 million hundredweight--14 percent above the small stocks in 1966, with Maine and New York accounting for nearly all of the increase. Total holdings in the 9 Central States were down 7 percent, mainly due to fewer potatoes in the Red River Valley. Stocks in the Western States totaled 6 percent smaller than a year ago. Although January 1 holdings were larger than a year earlier in Washington, Oregon, and California, stocks were off slightly in Colorado and Montana, and materially in Idaho.

Although total supplies are nearly the same this winter as last, prices in all areas are higher, reflecting the impact of a record disappearance. Movement to the primary food outlets--both fresh market and processing--has picked up, and volume to these uses through December 31 was about the same as a year earlier. Use for starch also was somewhat larger, and disappearance due to shrinkage, decay, and waste was much larger. Most of the increase in wastage was due to heavy losses in Idaho, where stored potatoes are showing the effect of a curtailed growing season and weather damage at harvest time. A special survey of the Idaho situation showed that storage losses to January 1 had been exceptionally heavy. Indications were that losses of remaining stocks also would be above normal.



Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States,  
by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States <u>1/</u>
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>
1961-65 average	42.8	24.5	44.4	111.7
1961	41.4	25.1	38.5	105.0
1962	43.7	27.6	52.8	124.1
1963	45.2	25.9	46.7	117.8
1964	42.5	25.1	48.7	116.4
1965	41.2	18.9	35.1	95.2
1966	38.1	28.1	58.8	125.0
1967	43.5	26.0	55.3	124.9

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Market prospects for the next few months are not as strong as a year ago when a regional shortage of good quality stock resulted in rising prices into late spring. This year, with abundant storage supplies of suitable quality potatoes in the East and Midwest, buyer demand in those areas probably will be less aggressive. And, much larger storage supplies in eastern Canada this year mean U.S. exports will be smaller, but the import potential is greater. Further, processors' demands in all areas may be dampened somewhat by the big increase in supplies of finished products. (Stocks of frozen french fries on January 1, at 398 million pounds, were 27 percent above the low level of a year earlier.)

The less favorable supply and demand prospects are partly offset by the likelihood of continued heavy disappearance of storage potatoes. On balance, no major change in the overall price level is anticipated into mid-spring. Markets are expected to be strongest in the West, where supplies are below those of a year ago. Demand for western storage potatoes also will be bolstered a little by a reduction in new crop output in southern California. Following last year's low prices, growers in that area reduced plantings. Prospective yields are lower and production likely will be down substantially.

Growers report intentions to plant nearly the same acreage of potatoes for early spring harvest as last year, with a cut-back in Texas but more acres in the Hastings area of Florida where chippers buy heavily. With average yields, early spring output would be much above that of last year. Since eastern storage stocks also are up, total regional supplies into mid-spring will be relatively large.



Potato prices after mid-spring will be largely influenced, as usual, by the size of the late-spring crop. Growers have reported intentions to plant 9 percent fewer acres of late-spring potatoes in 1967, with particularly large reductions planned in Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, and Arizona. Intended acreage in California, which usually provides two-thirds of total late-spring tonnage, is down 6 percent. With average yields, total late-spring production would be about average, but materially smaller than a year earlier.

#### SWEETPOTATOES

##### 1966 Acreage and Production Down

Planted acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1966 was nearly a tenth smaller than a year earlier, with fewer acres reported for most States. An early summer drought adversely affected yields in several areas in the East, but otherwise sweetpotato crops made good progress. The U.S. average yield was a little below the high level in 1965, but above that of any other year of record. With both acreage and yields down, U.S. production in 1966 amounted to 16.3 million hundredweight--13 percent smaller than in 1965.

All of the major States had smaller crops. Output in Louisiana, the leading sweetpotato producer, was down 8 percent because of less acreage; yields were the same as in 1965. North Carolina indicated a production decline of 8 percent; Mississippi had 12 percent fewer sweetpotatoes; and Georgia's crop was down nearly a fourth. In the Middle Atlantic Region, where dry weather damaged most field crops, sweetpotato production was 17 percent smaller than in 1965. California's tonnage, mostly for West Coast sale, was down slightly.

##### Market Strong

Because of the substantial decline in output, markets for sweetpotatoes have been strong this season, with prices running sharply above the low levels of a year earlier. U.S. average prices to growers averaged \$4.84 per hundredweight during the peak marketing months of October-December 1966, compared with \$4.01 during the same period in 1965. Markets are expected to continue strong into summer.

Production data, together with information on marketings, indicate supplies for winter and spring marketing are relatively small. Aggregate production in Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Texas, and California--which will furnish the bulk of sweetpotato supplies during the rest of the season--was 14 percent smaller than in 1965. Yet, recent unload and shipment data show that movement from those States has been about the same as a year earlier. Thus, remaining stocks probably are sharply below the large stocks of a year ago. Prices likely will increase seasonally in coming months, and average much above year earlier levels.

## DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Production Record Large

Total supplies of dry edible beans available for marketing during the 1966/67 season were record large--sharply above the light supplies of the previous season. Beginning stocks on September 1, 1966, were the smallest since the late 1950's. But production, at 20.3 million hundredweight, was nearly a fourth larger than the short crop in 1965, and moderately above the 1960-64 average. The gain in output over a year earlier was due to a slight increase in harvested acreage and much better yields. The U.S. average yield of 1,334 pounds per acre was a fifth higher than a year earlier, and a little above the recent 5-year average.

Supplies of both white and colored beans were much larger this season than last. Production of the white classes as a group amounted to 10.3 million hundredweight--up more than a third from the low level in 1965, and only a fraction below the record tonnage produced in 1963. Pea bean output, at 7.4 million hundredweight, was 35 percent larger than in 1965. Acreage in Michigan, where virtually all of the pea beans are grown, was down slightly from a year earlier. But growing conditions were more favorable, and yields were sharply higher. Production of Great Northerns in 1966 was up nearly 45 percent, due to more acreage and much better yields, especially in Nebraska. Supplies of small white beans were substantially larger than last season; both carryover and output were larger.

Output of colored beans totaled 8.0 million hundredweight--13 percent more than in 1965. Supplies of pintos were moderately larger than last season; beginning stocks probably were higher than the limited stocks of a year earlier, and production was up moderately. As a result of a 22 percent increase in output, the supply of red kidney beans this season was about average--substantially above last season's low. Both Idaho and Washington reported sharp increases in output of small red beans; total supplies of this class are the largest since 1960-61. Blackeye bean supplies also are considerably above last season. Supplies of large and baby lima beans are relatively light, since 1966 production of both varieties was below average, and carryover stocks were small.

Increased Disappearance Expected

Total disappearance of dry beans likely will be much greater this season than last, with gains expected in both foreign and domestic use. Because of below average U.S. bean crops in 1964 and 1965, exports were curtailed and inventories in Europe reportedly declined to relatively low levels. Therefore, a strong European demand appears likely. The active market in recent years has stimulated dry bean production in other countries. For example, Canadian dry bean acreage has been increasing, and output in 1966 was sharply above the recent average. Output in Yugoslavia also was up considerably in 1966. Nevertheless, the United States is expected to remain the dominant factor in world dry bean trade. With U.S. supplies abundant, of good quality, and relatively low in price, commercial export volume in 1966/67 probably will be much larger than the 2.2 million hundredweight exported in 1965/66. Domestic disappearance



Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes,  
average 1960-64 and annual 1962-66

Class	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
White:						
Pea, navy	6,745	6,725	7,599	6,801	5,480	7,386
Great Northern	1,705	1,428	2,186	1,663	1,432	2,072
Small white 3/	544	542	607	514	578	672
White marrow	36	19	22	22	26	4/
Yelloweye	69	79	88	26	32	50
Total, white	9,099	8,793	10,502	9,026	7,548	10,180
Colored:						
Pink	356	323	332	353	410	451
Pinto	4,457	4,042	4,508	3,666	4,523	4,691
Red kidney	1,587	1,579	1,691	1,637	1,362	1,658
Small red	483	534	427	359	397	648
Cranberry	105	82	104	100	132	165
Black turtle soup	204	286	103	267	192	347
Total, colored	7,192	6,846	7,165	6,382	7,016	7,960
Lima:						
Large	788	950	781	678	755	597
Baby	451	521	540	275	211	340
Total, lima	1,239	1,471	1,321	953	966	937
Other						
Blackeye	748	648	770	788	668	851
Garbanzo	44	34	55	42	87	92
Other 5/	153	150	169	184	172	251
Total, other	945	832	994	1,014	927	1,194
United States	18,475	17,942	19,982	17,375	16,457	20,271

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Include flat small white.

4/ Included in "Other".

5/ Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 384 Field Crops, 1959-64 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.



probably also will be larger, with increased commercial sales supplemented by governmental distribution. Through late December 1966, USDA had purchased 37.6 million pounds of beans for donation through school lunch programs and welfare outlets.

Despite prospects for increased total use, dry bean supplies this season are heavy relative to trade requirements. In late January, prices f.o.b. country warehouses were above year earlier levels for light supplies of large lima beans. But prices for all other leading classes were down sharply from last years' high levels. Markets for beans likely will continue weak into mid-1967, with prices averaging relatively low.

### 1966 Crop Price Supports

The national average support price for 1966 crop beans is \$6.33 per hundredweight, up 1 cent from a year earlier only because of a change in class weights. Support rates for each of the classes are the same as those for the 1965 crop and are: pea and medium white, \$6.15-\$6.65 per hundredweight, depending on area; Great Northern, \$6.71-\$7.21; small white and flat small white, \$7.52; pinto, \$5.97-\$6.57; red kidney, \$8.26-\$8.70; pink, \$7.32; small red, \$7.37-\$7.47; large lima, \$10.24-\$10.39; and baby lima, \$5.59.

The support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges except those for receiving and loading out paid through maturity dates. Support program loans will be available in Michigan and New York through March 31 and mature on April 30. In all other States, loans will be available through May 31 and mature June 30. The volume of 1966-crop beans placed under loan so far this season is sharply above a year earlier; deliveries to CCC are expected to be relatively large.

### DRY FIELD PEAS

#### Supply Smaller Than Last Season

Farmers increased dry pea acreage in 1966, but yields were lower, and production was down substantially from that in 1965. Since carryover stocks also were down, total supplies of peas for marketing during the 1966/67 season were considerably smaller than the heavy supplies available the previous season.

Plantings of dry field peas in 1966 totaled 252,000 acres--up 9 percent from the year before. Because of spring frosts and moisture shortages, yields were much below the record highs in 1965. Production, at 3.7 million hundredweight, was down 9 percent. The output of Alaska peas, including other smooth green kinds, was 15 percent smaller than in 1965. Production of wrinkled peas for seed was down slightly from a year earlier, while output of Canada peas and other white and yellow kinds was up slightly.

Market Prospects

U.S. prices paid to growers averaged \$4.65 per hundredweight during September-December 1966, compared with \$4.37 during the same period a year earlier. However, most of the price increase reflects much higher returns for yellow peas which are in tight supply. Stocks of other varieties, though below a year earlier, appear to be large relative to current market demand, and prices have been below those of a year ago. The weaker market may be partly due to a slower movement to foreign outlets. Although 1966 pea crops in major consuming and competing foreign countries were smaller than in 1965, U.S. exports during summer and fall were materially below those of a year earlier. Barring improved demand in coming months, prices to growers for leading varieties likely will continue below year earlier levels.

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Table 4.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop	Harvest acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966
	1960-64			1960-64			1960-64		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	acres	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.			
Artichodes <sup>2/</sup>	8.5	9.2	8.9	483	644	668	9.45	8.95	8.76
Asparagus	39.0	36.2	29.2	1,090	1,022	860	15.18	16.56	20.45
Beans, lima	16.1	13.1	11.8	404	340	293	8.87	10.20	11.71
Beans, snap	116.3	102.4	102.4	4,361	4,050	3,750	9.21	10.72	12.06
Beets	3.7	3.3	3.3	453	405	396	4.22	5.17	4.34
Broccoli <sup>2/</sup>	40.0	37.8	39.8	2,318	2,232	2,563	8.01	8.29	8.70
Brussels sprouts <sup>2/</sup>	5.9	6.4	6.7	698	760	716	9.83	11.98	11.80
Cabbage <sup>3/</sup>	112.2	106.3	103.6	19,309	18,747	18,572	2.57	2.80	3.72
Cantaloups <sup>4/</sup>	126.8	119.2	114.2	13,077	12,419	11,564	4.69	5.44	6.26
Carrots <sup>2/</sup>	82.3	79.5	81.6	17,035	18,102	18,532	3.34	3.52	4.06
Cauliflower <sup>2/</sup>	28.1	25.7	26.4	2,633	2,540	2,434	7.07	8.33	8.58
Celery <sup>2/</sup>	32.2	31.4	33.1	14,557	14,265	14,473	3.85	4.45	4.92
Corn, sweet	205.2	204.5	200.5	13,123	13,462	12,392	4.03	4.39	5.05
Cucumbers	54.0	56.9	53.6	4,654	5,002	4,941	5.35	5.84	6.57
Eggplant	4.2	3.9	3.6	530	610	549	5.46	5.98	7.57
Escarole	8.1	10.0	10.1	1,018	1,044	1,122	5.44	5.84	5.76
Garlic <sup>2/</sup>	4.0	4.6	3.5	389	552	368	9.29	8.40	8.21
Honey dews	9.3	10.3	9.1	1,313	1,496	1,188	5.31	5.62	6.62
Kale <sup>2/</sup>	1.7	1.2	1.3	112	84	78	6.04	6.90	7.47
Lettuce	213.8	215.5	219.1	38,520	40,894	42,197	4.11	4.63	5.32
Onions <sup>2/</sup>	96.5	97.8	94.0	25,506	28,207	24,942	3.03	3.14	4.61
Peas, green	5.5	4.6	2.8	221	170	96	10.03	11.05	13.54
Peppers, green <sup>2/</sup>	45.6	47.7	50.3	3,893	4,092	4,029	8.23	9.75	10.56
Shallots	1.2	.9	.8	32	28	25	7.43	10.89	11.48
Spinach	22.5	20.6	18.7	1,293	1,185	975	6.97	7.93	8.84
Tomatoes	161.8	159.1	157.2	20,362	20,730	20,839	7.84	9.42	9.31
Watermelons	314.6	317.9	304.5	29,577	30,415	29,669	1.45	1.59	1.83
Total <sup>5/</sup>	1,759.4	1,725.8	1,690.2	216,961	223,497	218,331			

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes some quantities used for processing.

<sup>3/</sup> Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.

<sup>5/</sup> May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, annual summary, SRS, USDA.



Table 5.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods 1965, 1966 and 1967  
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Nov. 13, 1965-Dec. 10, 1965			Dec. 11, 1965-Jan. 7, 1966			Nov. 12, 1966-Dec. 9, 1966			Dec. 10, 1966-Jan. 6, 1967		
	Domestic sources 1/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Im-ports	Total	Domestic sources 1/	Im-ports	Total
Beans, lima and snap	616	30	646	498	56	554	434	48	482	464	63	527
Beets	45	--	45	28	--	28	43	--	43	24	--	24
Broccoli	251	--	251	198	--	198	266	--	266	198	--	198
Cabbage	2,534	--	2,534	2,487	--	2,487	2,284	1	2,285	2,095	1	2,096
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	225	205	430	8	173	181	207	76	283	16	51	67
Carrots	1,265	95	1,360	1,233	41	1,274	1,136	123	1,259	1,040	73	1,113
Cauliflower	758	--	758	443	--	443	808	--	808	458	--	458
Celery	2,190	--	2,190	1,994	--	1,994	1,959	--	1,959	1,941	--	1,941
Corn	611	--	611	380	--	380	511	--	511	339	--	339
Cucumbers	848	38	886	560	128	688	720	52	772	477	151	628
Eggplant	174	13	187	129	31	160	175	7	182	148	30	178
Escarole and endive	266	13	279	247	8	255	274	3	277	251	6	257
Lettuce and romaine	6,239	--	6,239	5,321	--	5,321	5,411	1	5,412	4,723	--	4,723
Onions 3/	2,474	64	2,538	2,170	76	2,246	2,486	91	2,577	2,289	103	2,392
Peas, green	20	--	20	4	13	17	35	--	35	21	23	44
Peppers	953	30	983	638	86	724	865	39	904	609	110	719
Spinach	255	--	255	222	--	222	216	--	216	198	--	198
Squash	592	--	592	454	2	456	501	1	502	377	40	417
Tomatoes	2,195	145	2,340	1,828	392	2,220	1,907	162	2,069	1,526	590	2,116
Turnips and rutabagas	204	199	403	169	146	315	209	214	423	187	159	346
Watermelons	3	--	3	1	13	14	--	--	--	--	4	4
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,022	--	1,022	1,219	1	1,220	925	1	926	1,149	1	1,150
Total	23,740	832	24,572	20,231	1,166	21,397	21,372	819	22,191	18,530	1,405	19,935
Potatoes	12,075	21	12,096	11,210	26	11,236	11,294	177	11,471	10,720	144	10,864
Sweetpotatoes	1,563	--	1,563	1,228	--	1,228	1,435	--	1,435	1,182	--	1,182
Grand total	37,378	853	38,231	32,669	1,192	33,861	34,101	996	35,097	30,432	1,549	31,981

1/ Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

2/ Except watermelons.

3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, C&MS, USDA.

Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1965, 1966, and 1967

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1965-66			1966-67		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			16	14	18	15	13	17
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	6.00	5.25	3.75	7.75	6.00	6.25
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's crt.	3.50	--	--	3.85	5.00	4.40
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	--	2.35	--	3.75	3.62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	1.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.35	1.40	2.65	2.50	3.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag, crt.	4.62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.00	5.50	4.25	--	4.90
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.75	3.50	4.25	--	3.50	3.25
Celery, Pascal	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	6.00	5.25	6.25	5.75	4.75	4.50
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.25	3.50	5.25	4.15	4.25	5.25
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.25	6.50	7.75	5.75	6.25	8.75
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	3.20	4.25	5.50	4.25	2.25	3.50
Onions, yellow, medium	New York	50 lb. sack	--	--	1.05	2.85	2.85	3.62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt.	6.25	--	5.00	--	4.25	4.50
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	--	1.75	2.35	--	3.25	2.75
<u>Chicago</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	5.75	6.25	5.25	7.75	6.25	6.40
Broccoli	California	14's <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> crt.	3.25	3.75	4.50	3.50	4.00	4.75
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	2.75	2.75	2.85	4.10	3.85	4.35
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	4.65	5.00	--	4.25	--	4.75
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	--	--	4.15	4.00	3.75	5.00
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	5.40	4.10	5.65	5.75	4.25	3.85
Corn, sweet, yellow	Florida	5 doz. crt.	4.50	3.10	5.35	3.90	4.15	5.15
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.15	6.00	7.00	5.75	6.25	6.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	2.65	4.15	5.15	3.10	2.35	3.60
Onions, yellow, large	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.05	1.90	2.30	3.50	3.70	5.00
Onions, yellow, medium	Midwestern	50 lb. sack	1.35	1.15	1.20	2.65	2.75	3.60
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large	Florida	Bu. bskt.	--	--	5.25	--	4.25	4.25
Tomatoes, greenhouse	Midwestern	8 lb. bskt.	2.35	3.00	--	2.65	3.65	--

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, C&MS, USDA, Market News Report.



Table 7.--Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1965			1966		
	November	December	October	November	December	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Beans, snap	13.10	12.50	12.10	14.20	15.30	
Broccoli	10.10	11.50	11.40	11.00	11.30	
Cabbage	2.05	2.60	3.95	4.30	4.10	
Cantaloups	3.60	4.65	5.30	5.50	5.80	
Carrots	4.40	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.85	
Cauliflower	8.80	12.20	10.60	9.90	12.60	
Celery	5.50	4.20	3.70	4.85	3.95	
Corn, sweet	5.60	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
Cucumbers	4.95	6.00	5.30	7.40	8.10	
Lettuce	4.45	4.05	4.70	6.00	2.75	
Onions	2.15	1.90	4.15	4.50	4.90	
Peppers, green	11.60	13.20	8.10	12.30	10.90	
Spinach	7.10	10.80	8.70	8.80	9.20	
Tomatoes	12.40	12.80	7.80	11.90	13.40	

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date 1/

(1910-14 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
Year													
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	295	301	288	291	271	233	229	214	244	265	275	303	267
1960	314	301	277	280	281	236	245	201	196	215	232	242	252
1961	233	234	241	300	266	290	259	208	210	213	247	237	245
1962	305	327	398	345	343	269	235	205	207	214	239	272	288
1963	324	298	258	264	247	285	274	210	200	225	290	297	264
1964	318	327	312	282	264	289	258	247	248	256	332	285	285
1965	266	273	320	339	387	330	277	251	255	278	294	293	297
1966 2/	336	373	344	376	340	325	361	366	305	290	347	327	341

1/ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	109.2	97.9	101.7	130.2	119.2	128.3	242.00	287.00	331.00
Beans, lima 1/	86.3	84.0	97.0	98.2	96.4	104.5	153.90	176.80	174.20
Beans, snap	191.1	230.8	245.1	455.6	540.8	523.3	103.30	96.60	100.70
Beets	16.9	14.7	17.0	186.2	178.0	193.9	18.60	18.40	19.90
Cabbage for kraut	12.3	12.8	11.1	201.5	238.9	178.3	14.00	13.60	19.00
Corn, sweet 2/	409.5	376.7	441.6	1,612.3	1,613.6	1,948.1	19.90	22.40	22.70
Cucumbers for pickles	105.3	109.4	131.0	416.3	445.9	531.8	57.20	76.00	82.30
Peas, green 1/	398.8	441.6	433.1	496.9	601.9	507.0	87.90	99.80	104.60
Spinach	28.0	21.4	25.1	142.6	125.2	149.2	36.80	40.00	41.40
Tomatoes	285.6	255.2	291.9	4,459.9	4,482.2	4,637.9	28.30	37.20	35.60
Total 3/	1,643.1	1,644.4	1,794.6	8,199.8	8,442.1	8,902.3			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

3/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Processing, annual summary, SRS, USDA.



Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>	Million cases <u>24/303's</u>
Asparagus						
1963-64	1.7	9.3	11.0	7.0	4.0	8.5
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	7.2	3.5	8.9
1965-66	1.8	7.2	9.0	6.7	2.3	7.8
1966-67	1.2	7.8	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, lima						
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	1/1.0	2/3.3	3.6
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	1/.9	2/2.0	2.8
1965-66	.1	3.0	3.1	1/1.2	2/1.9	3.0
1966-67	.1	3.5	3.6	1/1.0	2/2.6	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1963-64	6.6	37.7	44.3	18.6	23.9	37.7
1964-65	6.2	37.4	43.6	20.0	21.4	39.1
1965-66	4.1	45.6	49.7	22.2	25.7	41.9
1966-67	7.2	3/40.6	3/47.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	19.0	33.4	44.4
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	19.1	26.5	42.6
1965-66	3.0	39.1	42.1	21.8	20.3	40.9
1966-67	1.2	45.5	46.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	18.5	18.4	32.2
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	18.6	16.1	31.7
1965-66	3.0	37.6	40.6	21.6	19.0	34.9
1966-67	5.7	31.9	37.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomatoes						
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	20.3	19.5	33.0
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	22.4	20.8	38.1
1965-66	5.1	36.0	41.1	20.9	20.2	34.8
1966-67	6.3	32.7	39.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	23.3	31.4	44.7
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	21.1	32.0	43.1
1965-66	10.0	40.0	50.0	22.1	27.9	41.7
1966-67	8.3	39.5	47.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	15.5	26.6	31.2
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	16.9	26.6	35.3
1965-66	8.2	34.1	42.3	18.1	24.2	35.1
1966-67	7.2	35.3	42.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	.6	1.2	1.3
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	.8	1.1	1.6
1965-66	.3	1.5	1.8	.7	1.1	1.6
1966-67	.2	2.1	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a.--not available

1/ Shipments to November.

2/ November 1 stocks.

3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

Table 11.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1966, with comparisons

Commodity	December	1965				1966				Dec. 31 1/
	average	Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	
	1960-64									
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Asparagus	17.9	14.9	26.7	24.4	22.8	20.7	18.3			
Beans, lima:										
Fordhook	54.0	43.3	25.2	54.5	51.7	50.1	43.0			
Baby	64.0	58.8	33.9	71.1	86.1	75.2	67.3			
Total	118.0	102.1	59.1	125.6	137.8	125.3	110.3			
Beans, snap:										
Regular cut	86.5	91.9	111.6	128.0	134.4	107.7	93.6			
French style	43.7	40.1	47.3	54.5	56.1	49.9	44.1			
Total	130.2	132.0	158.9	182.5	190.5	157.6	137.7			
Broccoli	55.0	45.2	33.8	40.6	46.8	55.5	54.9			
Brussels sprouts	31.5	28.5	12.4	18.0	26.2	33.5	37.3			
Carrots	49.5	51.0	31.6	29.1	51.4	73.8	74.6			
Cauliflower	27.8	31.0	15.8	16.9	22.5	31.4	31.4			
Corn, sweet	134.6	151.2	104.5	232.8	269.8	243.4	221.8			
Mixed vegetables	25.0	31.7	19.9	21.8	28.5	31.2	35.8			
Peas, green	203.4	254.1	350.0	331.1	294.1	258.2	217.7			
Peas and carrots, mixed	16.1	15.3	10.3	11.4	11.9	15.4	16.3			
Potatoes, French fried	195.4	314.2	225.3	242.2	298.4	355.0	398.7			
Spinach	52.1	50.5	70.9	66.0	61.8	60.1	52.7			
All other frozen vegetables	142.0	185.9	144.0	152.8	178.8	189.1	187.7			
Total 2/	1,198.5	1,407.4	1,263.3	1,495.3	1,641.4	1,650.4	1,595.4			

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966
	1960-64		1/	1960-64		1/	1960-64		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	21.0	19.4	25.5	190	189	199	3,990	3,659	5,084
Spring									
Early	26.7	35.3	35.6	156	139	138	4,172	4,898	4,924
Late	117.1	121.7	124.2	205	207	217	23,998	25,137	26,956
Summer									
Early	90.5	81.6	88.6	148	146	155	13,386	11,926	13,760
Late	145.8	137.0	141.1	203	221	207	29,636	30,340	29,157
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.0	267.7	283.1	240	233	230	65,990	62,403	65,154
9 Central	318.3	305.3	311.2	140	164	146	44,451	50,072	45,584
9 Western	387.7	434.8	469.8	206	233	235	80,150	101,348	110,321
Total, fall	981.0	1,007.8	1,064.1	194	212	208	190,591	213,823	221,059
United States	1,382.0	1,402.8	1,479.1	192	207	203	265,773	289,783	300,940

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966	Average	1965	1966
	1960-64		1/	1960-64		1/	1960-64		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic 2/	36.5	35.4	33.2	109	107	94	3,974	3,774	3,117
Lower									
Atlantic 3/	46.1	48.0	41.7	94	107	106	4,317	5,143	4,424
South									
Central 4/	105.6	111.8	100.9	66	79	77	6,939	8,788	7,762
North									
Central 5/	2.5	2.6	2.6	90	94	96	226	245	249
California	8.9	8.4	8.2	87	95	95	772	798	779
United States	199.3	206.2	186.6	81	91	88	16,227	18,748	16,331

1/ Preliminary.

2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 14.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1965, 1966 and 1967

Shipping point and variety	1965-66			1966-67		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	13	18	15	12	17	14
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Maine						
Round whites	1.96	1.84	2.26	2.42	2.28	2.64
Pennsylvania						
Round whites	--	2.46	2.78	--	2.76	2.84
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	2.72	2.60	2.92	3.28	3.00	3.18
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin	2.84	2.70	2.80	3.20	3.06	3.04
Michigan						
Round whites	2.68	2.64	2.64	--	2.76	2.88
Washington						
Russets	2.45	2.48	2.59	--	3.50	4.25
Colorado						
Reds	2.36	2.19	2.36	2.35	2.25	3.06
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	2.88	2.72	2.89	3.80	3.71	4.46
Oregon						
Russets	3.00	--	2.95	3.30	--	5.18

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 15.--Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers, per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1965 and 1966

Item	1965			1966		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
U.S. farm price	1.84	1.97	1.96	1.92	2.06	2.09
Parity price	2.63	2.63	2.65	2.84	2.84	2.84
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Price as percent of parity	70	75	74	68	73	74

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.





Table 18.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	659	749	747	1,308	937	1,268	8,623	7,017	9,474
Northwest 4/	302	297	311	1,576	1,499	1,751	4,760	4,453	5,446
Southwest 5/	241	232	235	872	881	917	2,102	2,044	2,154
California									
Large lima	48	46	42	1,645	1,641	1,421	788	755	597
Baby lima	26	13	20	1,711	1,623	1,700	451	211	340
Other	146	147	164	1,317	1,345	1,378	1,923	1,977	2,260
Total California	220	206	226	1,437	1,429	1,415	3,162	2,943	3,197
United States	1,397	1,484	1,519	1,323	1,109	1,334	18,476	16,457	20,271

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ New York and Michigan.

4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964.

5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA.



Table 19.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1966, and total by types 1965

Type	Mich- igan	Idaho	Wyo- ming	Ne- braska	Wash- ington	Colo- rado	New York	Cali- fornia	Other	Total
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Pea, navy	7,360	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	1	7,386
Great Northern	--	591	201	1,255	--	1	--	--	24	2,072
Pinto	65	993	525	345	90	1,901	--	--	772	4,691
Red kidney	444	1	--	--	--	--	890	323	--	1,658
Small red	--	328	--	--	305	2	--	10	3	648
Large lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	--	597
Baby lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	340	--	340
Small white 3/	--	1	--	--	49	--	--	621	1	672
Blackeye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	851	--	851
Other	245	145	--	--	36	--	445	455	30	1,356
U.S. total	8,114	2,059	726	1,600	480	1,904	1,360	3,197	831	20,271

1/ Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 20.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1960-64	1965	1966	1960-64	1965	1966	1960-64	1965	1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	8	8	7	890	1,350	900	73	108	63
North Dakota	7	6	4	1,082	1,400	1,400	71	84	56
Idaho	112	92	98	1,398	1,800	1,600	1,589	1,656	1,568
Washington	171	105	120	1,398	1,950	1,570	2,384	2,048	1,884
Oregon	15	12	10	1,120	1,500	1,500	163	180	150
United States	318	223	239	1,364	1,828	1,557	4,335	4,076	3,721

<sup>1/</sup> Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

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